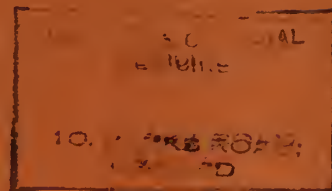


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COUNTY OF ORKNEY AND BURGHS
OF KIRKWALL AND STROMNESS



ANNUAL REPORT

BY

W. B. BANNERMAN,
M.R.C.S (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.,
County Medical Officer

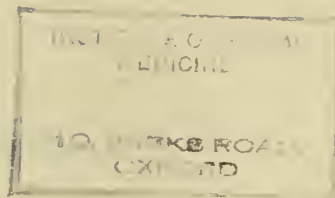
AND

T. J. BARRY,
County Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1949

To:-

The Department of Health for Scotland.
The County Council of Orkney.
The Town Council of Kirkwall.
The Town Council of Stromness.



Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Public Health Administration in the County of Orkney and the Burghs of Kirkwall and Stromness, for the year ended 31st December, 1949, also the Annual Report of Mr. T.J. Barry, County Sanitary Inspector.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W.B. Bannerman,

County Medical Officer.

Public Health Office,
KIRKWALL.

COUNTY OF ORKNEY
INCLUDING
BURGH OF KIRKWALL AND STROMNESS.

Medical Officer and Tuberculosis Officer:-

WALTER B. BANNERMAN, M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector:-

T.J. BARRY.

Public Health Clerk:-

Mary D. Drever.

12 beds of the original number allotted for Infectious Diseases have been taken over for cases known as Chronic Sick.

AMBULANCES

The County Council has one Motor Ambulance which serves the Mainland.

I consider another Motor Ambulance to be necessary, for it occasionally happens that the ambulance is out removing a case of infectious disease and is urgently wanted elsewhere, and before it can be used for the second case it has to be fumigated and there is a considerable delay in removing the second case. A small light ambulance would suffice us for such occasions.

Urgent cases from the Islands are brought in by air, or by special steamer.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Tuberculosis (all forms)	- 19 cases (12 pul.; 7 non-pul.)
Scarlet Fever	- Nil
Pneumonia	- 3 cases
Poliomyelitis	- Nil

The total number of all Notifiable Infectious Diseases for the year was 22 cases.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

During 1949, 112 pre-school children and 14 school children - 126 in all, were immunised.

The Medical Practitioners and the District Nurses endeavour to get the parents to allow their children to be protected. A large proportion of the children have been protected and it is the intention to endeavour to get the children, who have now reached school age, and who were not protected in their pre-school days, to be immunised.


I should like to mention that prior to the War, diphtheria was an uncommon disease in this County, and there has not been any cases in the County since early in 1944. The same remarks apply to Typhoid Fever.

Scarlet Fever in this County is also another disease that is dying out.

DEATHS

Tuberculosis (all forms) - 12, increase on 1948 of 4 deaths.
Malignant Diseases - 38, a decrease on 1948 of 9 deaths.
Apoplexy - 58, an increase on 1948 of 14 deaths.
Heart Disease - 124 deaths. This figure has been increasing for years throughout the County, and is one of the problems of the day, or rather, its causative factor is, viz., acute rheumatism or rheumatic fever and other rheumatic conditions. Increase in deaths number 54.
Pneumonia - Diseases of Respiratory Tracts caused 20 deaths - 9 of these were due to pneumonia, mostly to persons aged from 65 years to 85 years. Bronchitis accounted for 10 deaths in aged persons.
Cancer - This has been a slowly increasing cause of death for years, the figure for 1948 being 47 deaths, which showed an increase on 1947 of 13 deaths, but for the year 1949 there is a decrease of 9 deaths.

At present, the cause of this scourge is unknown, but the Government is alive to the ravages of it and has passed a "Cancer Bill" which, no doubt, will be a very valuable means towards the diagnosis and treatment.



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WATER SUPPLIESBurgh of Kirkwall

In pre-war days the water gathered for the use of the Burgh often went to the danger point during dry summers and the supply had to suffer cuts of various durations. On the outbreak of war, the Admiralty approached the Town Council regarding supplies and, on being informed that Kirkwall could not possibly supply water, a scheme was brought into being of obtaining water from Loch Kirbister about 5 miles distant, the water being pumped into the Kirkwall Reservoir and from there branched off in several directions to supply service camps. This water was chlorinated at the pumping station at the loch side and again on its way out from the Reservoir for distribution. The double chlorination was necessary to make safe the water that flowed into the reservoir from the gathering areas.

Frequent examinations of this supply showed it to be a safe water bacteriologically, but as it never passes through filtering beds, it was not a very clean water after the water had been thoroughly stirred up by a gale.

Water supplies were installed in other parts of the County to supply service camps, and in all instances many of the civilians on the pipe route benefitted and have now become water minded. This service to civilians is being continued.

Burgh of Stromness, Islands, Etc.

This supply was made full use of by the Military based in Stromness. The supply stood up pretty well to the demands made on it. It is pure and fit for all domestic uses.

Elsewhere, the County is dependent on surface walls and rain-water tanks for all purposes. Many of these walls are poorly made and no doubt are not of first rate quality as regards purity, as recent examinations in connection with dairy water supplies shows many below the standard required.

When the proposed water supply for the Mainland is completed, the following villages will get a water supply and sewage system - Finstown, Holm, Dounby and St. Margaret's Hope. St. Margaret's Hope, though situated on the Island of South Ronaldshay, is now connected with the Mainland by a roadway constructed by the Admiralty, as also is the Island of Burray. The small village of Burray will also be supplied.

The general idea is that all the Mainland will possibly be piped and a water supply will be taken into the houses. No further progress in the County Water Scheme has taken place during the year 1949, but no doubt in the course of time the Scheme will be carried out.

The Island of Stronsay has a water supply that was installed privately for supplying the fishing boats and stations. This supply could be adapted for providing the Village of Whitehall with water if and when satisfactory arrangements can be completed for the purchase of the water works.

The Island of Rousay could be provided with water by gravitation from lochs situated in the hills. This is included in part of the general water scheme for the County.

WATER SAMPLES

53 samples of water were taken for analysis during the year.

Samples found to be of satisfactory quality for domestic use - 38.
 " " " " unsatisfactory " " " " - 15.

The presence of Bacillus Coli in excess or very unsatisfactory chemical analysis or the combination of both caused the condemnation.

COUNTY HOME

Total Admissions	-	42
Total Discharges	-	14
Total Deaths	-	26

The County Home is the Public Assistance Residence for housing the aged, poor and sick people.

Accommodation provided is for 47 inmates, divided up as follows:-

Infirm	-	13 Males and 12 Females.
Chronic Sick	-	7 Males and 7 Females.
Acute Sick	-	4 Males and 4 Females.

The general condition of the building is up to date and the facilities for baths and hot water are sufficient for the inmates. The building is now lighted by electric light.

There are two day rooms in the Home - one for males and one for females. Those two have been found to be adequate for this Institution. They are equipped with comfortable chairs, book-cases, portable radio and gramophone with records. The inmates appreciate the day rooms very much and make use of them freely.

Staff - Two visiting Medical Officers, who take a period of duty alternatively, 1 Matron, 4 Nurses and 7 Domestic Staff.

All children admitted to the Home come under the Matron's special care, and in her absence off duty, temporarily under that of a nurse. Whilst any are in the Institution, they attend Kirkwall Grammar School and also Sabbath School outside the Home. They are at all times kept apart from the adult inmates. Whenever possible, however, boarding out is promptly arranged for by Mr Robertson, County Social Welfare Officer.

Congenial employment is allocated to those inmates who might be able and willing to perform it. Light garden work and breaking of firewood, etc. for the males, and the repairing, etc. of house clothing and light housework for the females. However, as the years progress, the number of inmates admitted who might be able to perform such work would grow relatively less. At least, this applies to this Home.

I am satisfied that the patients are generally well cared for, and that the other inmates are well looked after. In the arrangements for the feeding of inmates, one can only appreciate what it means by a visit at meal times, and it is a good thing that the old rationing scheme was abandoned.

The males and females are kept separate at all times.

Persons of "Unsound Mind" are admitted to the Home only as a temporary measure, pending their transfer to an Institution for persons of unsound mind.

BED ACCOMMODATION OF INSTITUTIONS WITHIN COUNTY

Garden Memorial Hospital (General)	-	50 beds
County Sanatorium, Eastbank (Tuberculosis)	-	16 beds
County Isolation Hospital, Eastbank	-	12 beds
Chronic Sick, Eastbank	-	12 beds
County Home	-	49 beds

COUNTY SANATORIUM

13 cases were admitted during the year 1949.
 7 cases were discharged throughout the year 1949.
 4 cases died in the Institution during the year 1949.

Extra nourishment, eggs, milk and butter are allowed to patients under the Domiciliary Treatment Scheme.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are none registered in the County or the Burghs.

PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS

Port Sanitary Regulations (Scotland) Act, 1933, came into force in May, 1933. These Regulations are an improvement on the older ones and bring our procedure into line with other foreign ports. It really amounts now to an International Scheme. As far as this County is concerned, very little shipping arrives from foreign ports, and those ports, up to date, are European ports, and none of these ports have been scheduled as being infected with the various infectious diseases that need the attention of the Health Authorities. The necessary declarations of health have been duly received from the Masters of ships arriving from foreign ports and forwarded to my Office. Up to date, no action on my part or on the part of the Customs has been called for in ordering vessels to their special moorings in the harbours or at the piers. No declaration has been called for.

VACCINATION (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1907

Number of Children Vaccinated	-	35
Number of Children Insusceptible	-	7

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Refer to County Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILK STORES

Refer to County Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

In connection with the Maternity Child Welfare work during the War, no changes were made in the arrangements and the general work of the nurses concerned was satisfactory and of a good standard.

The work carried out by the same nurses in connection with the Public Health side, i.e. Tuberculosis and Public Assistance cases, was also carried out satisfactorily throughout the County and including the Burghs of Kirkwall and Stromness.

Attached is a table showing the work carried out by the District Nurses during the year ending 31st December, 1949.

There is no real clinic established in this County, but the nurses of the Burghs of Kirkwall and Stromness hold a kind of clinic monthly at their residences, where informal talks and advice are given to mothers. A certain number of expectant mothers also attend these gatherings, which is really a combination of social and maternity service.

The outstanding and important service developed during the war years was the provision of the vitamin additions of orange juice and cod liver oil, and, when required, additional milk. These preparations were distributed throughout the County, and the District Nurses administered its distribution. Apart from this, I gather that a lot of parents purchased these preparations from the chemists.

The whole County is now covered in regard to the Nursing Service. The service comprises a Supervisor and eighteen District Nurses. Of the nurses, all are on a full-time basis with the exception of three, who are engaged on a ~~part~~-time basis, the size of the island not warranting a full-time employed nurse. The service is working extremely well and excellent work is being done.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL

About the middle of 1945 a ward of the old Balfour Hospital was adopted as a Maternity Ward. This block gave a labour room and a general ward of six beds. Though not ideal by a long way, it has answered its purpose in providing hospital accommodation for expectant mothers.

The total number of cases confined in hospital was 95, and in four of these cases Caesarian Section was performed.

Many of the cases are admitted for one or other of the following reasons:-

1. Bad home conditions.
2. No one to look after the case after confinement.
3. Cases requiring hospital treatment, i.e. Albuminaria; previous history of difficult labour.
4. Expectant mothers who wish hospital accommodation in preference to being confined at home.
5. Urgent surgical reasons.

No. 4 seems to be the reason for most of the cases, and No. 2 a "runner-up".

INFANTILE MORTALITY

<u>Causes of Death</u>		<u>Deaths under 1 year</u>		
Congenital Debility	} 7 cases.	<u>Kirkwall</u>	<u>Stromness</u>	<u>Landward</u>
Malformation		3	0	9
Premature Birth				
Digestive Disease	3 cases.			
Pneumonia	2 cases.			

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Number of Deaths	-	Nil
Puerperal Sepsis	-	Nil
Diseases and other accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition	-	Nil

MIDWIFERY

- I Total number of births occurring in the area during year - that is before correction for mother's residence:-
Live Births - 366 Still Births - 9 Total - 375
- II Total number of births in (I) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes) - 95
- III Total number of births in (I) occurring at home - 280
- IV Number of births in (III) classified to show nature of attendance at birth:- Doctor and midwife - 246; Midwife only - 24; Doctor only - 9; Born before arrival of Doctor or Nurse - 1.
- (a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis) - 24
- (b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations - Nil.
- (c) Midwives employed by Hospital Boards of Management - Nil.
- (d) Private practising midwives - Nil.

Medical Aid under Section 22(1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 22(1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, by a midwife:-

- (a) For Domiciliary Cases, where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide maternity medical services under the National Health Service - 280
- (b) For cases in Institutions - 95

Administration of Analgesics

- (a) Number of midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board for Scotland:-
- (1) Domiciliary - 2
- (2) In Institutions - Unknown.
- (b) Number of Domiciliary Midwives who received their training during the year - Nil.
- (c) Sets of Apparatus for the administration of Analgesics in use at 31st December, 1949, by Domiciliary Midwives employed by the Authority, or employed by voluntary organisations in the Authority's area - Nil.
- (d) Number on order at 31st December, 1949 - Nil.
- (e) Number of cases in which Analgesics were administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year - Nil.
- (f) Number of cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1949 - Nil.

HEALTH VISITING

Number of Visits paid by Health Visitors during year :

1	Expectant Mothers		Children under one year		Children between 1 and 5		T. B. Cases		Other Cases		Total Visits paid
	1st vis.	Total Vis.	1st vis.	Total vis.	1st vis.	Total vis.	1st vis.	Total vis.	1st vis.	Total vis.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Health Visitors employed by Auth.	323	996	365	2319	2867		460		Medical		35367
									Surgical		
									Others		
									28725		

No Health Visitors employed by Voluntary Organisations.

No Home Nurses employed directly by the Authority.

No Home Nurses employed by Voluntary Organisations.

DOMESTIC HELP

- (I) No. of Domestic Helps employed at end of year - Nil.
- (II) No. of cases for which Helps were provided during year - Nil.

Orkney County Council

DISTRICT NURSING, 1949

District	No. of Cases	No. of Visits					Ante-Natal Work	School Work	Clinic Work	T.B.	Child Welfare Work	No. operations attended	Approx. No. Hours spent in Public Health Work	No. of Nights on Duty	Total Hours on Duty for Year	No. of days over 8 hours	No. of days under 6 hours											
		Medical	Surgical	Maternity	Medical	Surgical	Maternity	Casual	1st Visits	Re-visits	No. School Inspections by Nurse							No. Children in school	1st Visits up to 1 year	Re-Visits 1 year	1st Visits From 1-5 years	Re-Visits 1-5 years	Advisory Visits	Nursing Visits	1st Visits	Re-Visits	1st Visits	Re-visits
Kirkwall	371	284	63	28	2287	556	419	181	35	91	33	2808	139	248	15	26	257	20	42	87	32	67	-	110	43	2538	124	34
St. Ola	348	261	54	36	2039	572	500	193	93	106	8	259	179	220	-	-	65	-	97	75	104	87	-	97	38	2459	91	30
Firth	240	165	38	37	1117	263	424	135	32	97	8	1768	No Clinic				-	-	44	293	5	431	-	107	26	2294	40	70
Dounby	233	121	44	55	664	171	626	391	34	83	50	2289	"	"			11	-	32	424	1	49	-	462	18	2276	52	105
Stromness	253	155	68	30	1491	792	419	403	22	198	55	938	8	203	1	47	48	2	20	365	6	176	-	338	21	2650	85	-
Orphir	303	105	82	14	931	612	160	234	7	33	20	603	No Clinic				-	29	12	202	2	196	1	81	12	2229	31	100
Holm	391	270	97	20	1448	432	240	173	21	72	11	465	"	"			4	24	19	150	18	199	-	211	33	2360	47	13
Furray	141	69	67	5	617	678	45	70	3	17	18	646	"	"			-	-	12	186	4	172	-	282	9	1537	17	54
St. Margaret's Hope	207	124	70	6	1341	579	140	63	17	52	29	1260	"	"			32	52	22	211	4	240	3	233	6	1966	10	14
Hope	160	73	54	27	800	159	340	118	24	175	42	1359	"	"			13	-	18	128	13	364	-	572	19	2391	48	39
Bousay	92	28	45	7	317	208	91	74	5	15	40	515	"	"			-	-	8	99	17	126	-	91	8	2076	6	1
Hariday	173	76	71	21	618	526	276	123	22	107	30	1275	"	"			-	-	19	69	6	140	-	118	20	1978	42	93
Sironsay	149	113	25	20	651	91	154	157	8	50	30	582	"	"			-	-	8	91	1	370	-	326	7	1918	12	11
Westray	203	84	63	26	1102	1082	396	183	13	83	28	1503	"	"			-	-	12	137	3	202	-	65	20	2338	43	144

HOUSING

The County Council under Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, 1935, and Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1943.

Lindward Area

Number of Plans passed	- 23
Number of Houses building	- 10
Number of Houses completed	- 8, all 4 apartments in stone.
Number in wood of 3 & 4 rooms	- 13

Kirkwall Area

Number of Plans passed	- 3
Number of Houses building	- 47 Swedish Houses, all of 4 apartments; 2 Wooden; 1 Stone and 2 Blocks.
Number of Houses completed	- 20 Cruden; 3 Swedish and 8 Stone, all of 4 apartments.

Stromness Area

Number of Plans passed	- 1
Number of Houses building	- 16
Number of Houses completed	- 1
Number of Houses, 2, 3, 4 or over	- 17
Number in Wood, Number in Stone	- 1 (Wood), 16 (Brick).

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1949

	<u>Number of Examinations</u>
<u>Chemical Analysis</u>	
Complete Blood Count	37
Differential Blood Count	23
Blood for Malaria, &c.	1
Urines - General	26
Blood - Biochemical	7
Urine - Do.	9
Faeces - Do.	2
Gastric Contents - Do.	1
Pregnancy Test - Friedman	1
Hogben	1
Total	<u>115</u>
<u>Pathological Examinations</u>	
Histological Examinations	<u>2</u>
Total	<u>2</u>
<u>Chemical Examinations</u>	
Water	<u>3</u>
Milks - Fat	<u>3</u>
Total	<u>6</u>
<u>Bacteriological Specimens</u>	
Diphtheria	
T. & N. Swabs	8
<u>Upper Respiratory Tract Infections</u>	
Streptococci and other organisms	10
<u>Whooping Cough</u>	
T. & N. Swabs	1
<u>Bacillary Dysentery</u>	
Faeces	7
<u>Enteric and Food Poisoning Infections</u>	
Blood Culture	1
Widals	6
<u>Gastro-Enteritis of Infants</u>	
Faeces	1
<u>Tuberculosis</u>	
Sputum	96
Faeces	1
Urines	5
Pus	4
Animal Inoculations	10
<u>Venereal Disease</u>	
Wassermann Reaction	49
Kahn Tests	49
Gonococcal Fixation Tests	1
Pus Smears Culture for Gonococci	17
<u>Unidentified Fever</u>	
Agglutination	3
<u>Glandular Fever</u>	
Paul Bunnell Test	1
<u>General</u>	
Blood Culture	6
Pus	6
Sputum	3
Cervical Swabs	11
Urines	26
C.S. Fluids (other than tuberculous or Icteric)	2
<u>Water Examinations</u>	
Domestic - Count and Bact. coli	55
<u>Milk</u>	
Count and Bact. coli	363
Animal Inoculations	<u>10</u>
Total	<u>752</u>

YEAR 1949

The following is a Summary of the principal statistics for the year, 1949:-

Population estimated to middle of 1949 - 21,982.

	No. Reg. in District	Transfers Out	In	No. corrected for Transfers Total	M.	F.	Rate per 1000 Est. Popl. (both sexes)
Live Births incl. Illegitimate	385	83	89	391	210	181	17.8
Live Births Illegitimate	26	6	6	26	18	8	6.6 (2)
Still-births	12	1	2	13	3	10	3.2 (3)
Marriages	162	6	-	-	-	-	7.4
Deaths - All causes	319	47	54	326	158	163	14.8 (x)
Tuberculosis - All forms	-	-	-	12	5	7	0.55
Resp. System	-	-	-	10	4	6	0.45
Princ. Epidemic Dis.	-	-	-	1	1	-	0.05
Children aged under one year	-	-	-	12	7	5	31 (4)

(1) Typhoid Fever, Paratyphoid Fevers, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Influenza and Measles.

(2) Per 100 live births.

(3) Per 1000 total births (including still-births).

(4) Per 1000 live births.

(x) Rate adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution - 10.0

PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS - YEAR 1949

	<u>Kirkwall</u>	<u>Stromness</u>	<u>Landward</u>
Population (Estimated)	4434	1687	15861
Total live births registered			
including illegitimate	164	14	207
Total live births corrected for			
mother's resid. incl. illeg.	89	18	284
Total live births corrected for			
mother's resid. - Male	42	8	160
Total live births corrected for			
mother's resid. - Female	47	10	124
Total live births corrected for			
mother's resid. - illeg.	5	1	20
Still-births reg. incl. illeg.	4	-	8
Still-births corrected for			
mother's residence	3	-	10
Marriages registered	69	7	86
Deaths registered	99	23	197
Deaths corrected for residence	57	30	239
Deaths " " " Male	30	12	116
Deaths " " " Female	27	18	123

Causes of Death

Tuberculosis resp. system	4	-	6
Other forms Tuberculosis	-	-	2
Influenza	-	-	1
Other infect. or parasitic dis.	-	1	1
Cancer, malignant tumours	7	4	27
Tumours, non-malignant or not			
defined	1	-	1
Diabetes mellitus	1	-	2
Other general diseases	1	-	4
Meningitis, Dis. of spinal cord	-	-	1
Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	10	6	42
Other dis. of nervous system	-	1	3
Heart Disease	23	16	85
Other circulatory diseases	-	-	2
Bronchitis	1	-	9
Pneumonia	2	-	7
Other respiratory diseases	-	-	1
Gastric and duodenal ulcer	1	-	2
Diarrhoea (all ages)	-	-	1
Appendicitis	1	-	1
Other digestive diseases	1	-	2
Nephritis, acute or chronic	-	1	5
Other dis. of genito-urinary system	-	-	3
Organ. debil., Prem. birth, Malform., etc.	1	-	6
Old Age	2	-	14
Road transport accidents	-	-	1
Other violence	-	1	3
Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	-	7
All Causes	57	30	239

Ages at Death

Under 1	3	-	9
1 - 4	-	-	2
5 - 9	-	-	2
10 - 14	-	-	-
15 - 24	1	-	2
25 - 34	5	-	5
35 - 44	2	1	8
45 - 54	1	1	13
55 - 64	8	5	24
65 - 74	11	5	55
75 - 84	14	14	71
85 and over	12	4	48
All ages	57	30	239

TUBERCULOSIS - STATISTICAL RETURNS, 1949

Return of Cases of Tuberculosis notified during the Year

Number of Cases notified as suffering from Tuberculosis

		<u>Age-Groups</u>										Removed to Hosp.
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total	
Respiratory	(Males	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	5	5
	(Females	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	1	7	7
	(Total	-	-	-	1	7	1	1	1	1	12	12
Non-Respiratory	(Males	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
	(Females	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	1
	(Total	-	-	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	7	1
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory	(Males	-	-	2	2	3	1	1	1	-	9	5
	(Females	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	1	1	10	8
	(Total	-	-	2	4	9	1	1	1	1	19	13

Return of Cases notified during Year in which Diagnosis of Tuberculosis has been confirmed

Number of Cases diagnosed as suffering from Tuberculosis

		<u>Age-Groups</u>										Total
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total	
Respiratory	(Males	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	5	5
	(Females	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	1	7	7
	(Total	-	-	-	1	7	1	1	1	1	12	12
Non-Respiratory	(Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Respiratory and Non-Respiratory	(Males	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	5	5
	(Females	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	1	7	7
	(Total	-	-	-	1	7	1	1	1	1	12	12

Return of Number of Persons resident in the Area at 71st December, 1949, who were known to be suffering from
TUBERCULOSIS

Number of Cases in Age-Groups

Under 1 and 5 under 10 under 15 under 25 under 35 under 45 under 65 upwards Total

Respiratory

1. Sputum or other material examd. and Tubercle bacilli found.	(Males -	-	-	-	4	8	2	3	1	18
	(Females -	-	-	1	1	3	1	2	-	8

2. Sputum or other material examd. and Tubercle Bacilli never found.	(Males -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(Females -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Sputum or other material not examined.	(Males -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	(Females -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Total	-	-	-	1	5	11	4	5	1	27
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Non-Respiratory

1. Spine	(Males -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	(Females -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Superficial Glands	(Males -	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	(Females -	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

Total	-	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	12
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Respiratory and Non-respiratory	Total	-	-	11	1	6	11	4	5	1	39
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No Non-Respiratory Cases of 1) Abdominal 2) Bones and Joints (exclusive of spine) 3) Lupus 4) Other parts or organs.

Return showing the Number of Cases which received Treatment under the Tuberculosis Scheme in Sanatoria or Other Institutions during the year.

	In Inst- itutions on Jan. 1	Admitted during year	Discharg- ed during year	Died in Instit- utions		In Inst- itutions on Dec. 31
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>Respiratory</u>						
Adults { Males	3	7	4	2	-	4
{ Females	2	6	2	1	1	4
<u>Non-Respiratory</u>						
Adults { Males	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ Females	-	1	1	-	-	-
Total	5	14	7	3	1	8

No children received treatment (i.e. none below 15 years).

Column 4 shows those who were in final residence 28 days or over.
Column 5 shows those who were in final residence under 28 days.

Return of Number of Persons who died from Tuberculosis in the Area during the Year with Particulars as to Period elapsing between Notification and Death and between Discharge from an Institution and Death.

	<u>Resp.</u>		<u>Non-Resp.</u>	
	M	F	M	F
No. of persons who died from Tuberculosis				
Of whom -				
Not notified or only notified at or after death	-	-	1	1
Notified less than 1 month before death	-	1	-	-
" from 1 to 3 months	-	1	-	-
" " 3 to 6 "	-	-	-	-
" " 6 to 12 "	-	-	-	-
" " 1 to 2 years	-	2	-	-
" over 2 years	4	2	-	-
Total	4	6	1	1
No. who died within 28 days after discharge from an Institution	-	-	-	-
No. who died more than 28 days after discharge from an Institution	1	3	-	-

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT - 1949General SanitationScavenging

The scavenging services in the two Burghs are managed by the Burgh Surveyors and on the same systems as in previous years.

In Kirkwall, the town's refuse is still dumped at the Peerie Sea and the tipping is controlled as well as is possible by the Burgh Surveyor.

The Peerie Sea, however, is much too handy a place for those citizens who will persist in dumping all sorts of refuse everywhere along the shore, thus making it a good breeding ground for rats.

In Stromness, the refuse is dumped on waste ground well away from the town and under satisfactory conditions.

Factories

Several inspections were made of the Factories in the Burghs and the Landward Districts. In general, the premises were found to be kept in a clean and tidy condition.

Four bakers were notified of limewashing requirements, all with satisfactory results. One bakery was remodelled and a new floor was provided in another bakery.

Nuisances

A very serious nuisance occurred at Holm Branch, just outside of Kirkwall Burgh, due to the pollution of a roadside ditch by whey and other waste liquids, which were being discharged through a large septic tank into the ditch. Over 10,000 gallons of these wastes were running daily through the ditch during the summer months. Notices were served on the offenders and after some negotiation a temporary remedy of the nuisance was effected by diverting the liquids into Crantit Canal, thence to the sea. At the end of the year permission was given to transport the whey in a tank to Scapa Bay, where it could be discharged into the sea at a safe point. Some of the whey was also sold for pig-feeding.

Fifteen complaints were received of other nuisances, including choked and defective drains, dumping of refuse, carcasses of animals washed ashore and dirty houses and dirty conveniences used in common. The nuisances were successfully dealt with in all cases.

Factories Act, 1937

The factories on the whole were found to be well managed so far as general cleanliness was concerned.

One of the bakehouses was completely remodelled and the floor of one other bakery was renewed.

Four bakers were notified of the necessity for limewashing their bakeries, all with satisfactory results.

MILK AND DAIRIES

At the end of 1949 there were 100 dairies on the Register. The system adopted by the Council of permitting producers to sell milk on Provisional Registration has proved very successful, the conditions attached to this style of registration being that the producer must have a well-built dairy, equipped with an ample supply of water, a cooler, boiler, trough and racks before he begins to sell milk, and must reconstruct or build sufficient byre accommodation to modern standards within the following two years.

In setting these standards, this Department has had recourse to the recommendations of the Committee on Farm Buildings in Scotland rather than to the provisions of the Dairy Byelaws, which are obsolete so far as the structure of premises is concerned.

By the end of the year, over 70 of the premises were in all respects suitable for dairying and the work of bringing the remaining byres up to date is going on satisfactorily.

The Health Committee revoked the registration of one producer who had failed to provide suitable premises and gave one other producer an extension of six months to provide a properly equipped dairy.

Methods of Production

From January until June the sampling results on the whole were satisfactory, but during the next four months there was a marked rise in the bacterial counts of samples. Investigation into the causes of these failures revealed that the failures were due, not so much to the hot weather as to the fact that the previous prolonged spell of cold weather had been masking bad methods of production.

The work of administering the Acts and Orders, especially with the increase in Graded Milk Licences, was getting much too heavy for me, and, at the end of the year, the Council agreed to appoint a Milk Officer.

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1934

The requirements of this Order are being carefully observed, although there are still a few of the old-established producers who wash their utensils in the domestic scullery. These faults are gradually disappearing with the provision of hot and cold water supplies to dairy sculleries.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders

At the beginning of the year there were 35 producers of "Tuberculin Tested" Milk and 6 of "Standard" Milk. At the end of the year there were 51 producers of "Tuberculin Tested" and 5 of "Standard" Milk.

One T.T. Producer had his licence revoked for neglecting to sterilize his utensils. Other figures for the year are as follows:-

No. of retail purveyors of milk	15
No. of producers who do not sell milk by retail		85
Approx. No. of cows in registered premises	..	2500

There are hundreds of small crofts from which milk is sold in small quantities but as this is a small county with very few communities there is not much likelihood of a change in the status quo.

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948

There are seven manufacturers of Ice Cream and one other trader in the two Burghs, all of whom are now properly registered as required by the Regulations.

Notwithstanding difficulties in obtaining labour and materials for the construction of suitable premises for the making of ice cream, all the traders had carried out the necessary alterations to their premises by the late summer of 1949.

Separate new buildings were erected for the purpose at two of the shops and at the others the traders improved the lighting, ventilation and interiors of back rooms in a very satisfactory manner.

The apartments are also well-equipped with washing and scalding facilities and plant for the heating and cooling of the mixes, most of these machines being of the combined pasteurizer-cooler type.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

The slaughterhouses in the Burghs and Landward Districts continue to be kept in a clean and tidy condition and the meat is handled with due regard for cleanliness.

The refuse from the Burgh Slaughterhouses is taken out to dumps on the moors, well away from any dwellings, and the refuse from the Landward Slaughterhouses is similarly disposed of.

The owner of one of the private slaughterhouses was requested to replace the existing unsuitable corrugated iron structure with a solid building, and plans showing the proposed method of reconstruction were then passed.

Formerly, there was only one Detention Officer for the slaughterhouses at Dounby and Harray. During this year an additional Detention Officer was appointed for Harray slaughterhouse.

The figures for slaughtering and meat inspection are given below:-

Kirkwall Slaughterhouse

Class of Animals	Number Slaughtered	Number Condemned		Weight in lbs. of Meat etc. condemned
		Wholly	Partly	
Cattle	1581	51	17	24,016
Sheep	1362	23	1	
Pigs	1660	7	-	

Stromness Slaughterhouse

Cattle	227	3	-	1,453
Sheep	215	1	-	53
Pigs	1	-	-	

Landward Slaughterhouses

Cattle	260	4	-	2,000
Sheep	950	-	-	
Pigs	Nil	-	-	

Total 27,522

Supervision of Food Supplies

Condemnation of Foodstuffs

A large variety of foodstuffs was examined and condemned during the year. These included rabbits, poultry, butter, cheese, margarine, cake, eggs and tinned foodstuffs, the weights of all these foodstuffs amounting to 1 ton 1 cwt.

Premises

Objection was taken to the storage of lobsters in the inner basin of Kirkwall Harbour, because of the danger of contamination by oil, scum and other polluting matter. Instructions were given to the various owners to store their lobsters at some safer point such as the slipway at Hatston.

Seven buildings were altered during the year for the sale or preparation of foodstuffs. These were:-

Fish Frier	- 1
Butcher	- 1
Poulterer	- 1
Grocer	- 2
Restaurateur	- 1
Fish Curer	- 1

One proposal to convert a wooden shed into a bakery was rejected.

Two butchers were notified of the insanitary structure of their premises and were requested to make the necessary alterations as soon as possible.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928

The following samples were taken for analysis during the year:-

Informal: Coffee and Chicory 1; Cocoa 1; Sausages 1; Cough Mixture 1; Citric Acid 1; Sauce 1; Gelatine 1; White Pepper 1; Mustard 2; Mince 1; Meat Paste 1; Custard Powder 1; Cinnamon 1; Ground Ginger 2; Baking Powder 1; Cream of Tartar 1; Nerve Sedative 1; Bicarbonate of Soda 1 - Total 20.

Formal: Sweet Milk 1.

The formal sample of milk was found to be adulterated in respect that it contained at least 7% of added water. The seller was later prosecuted and fined.

